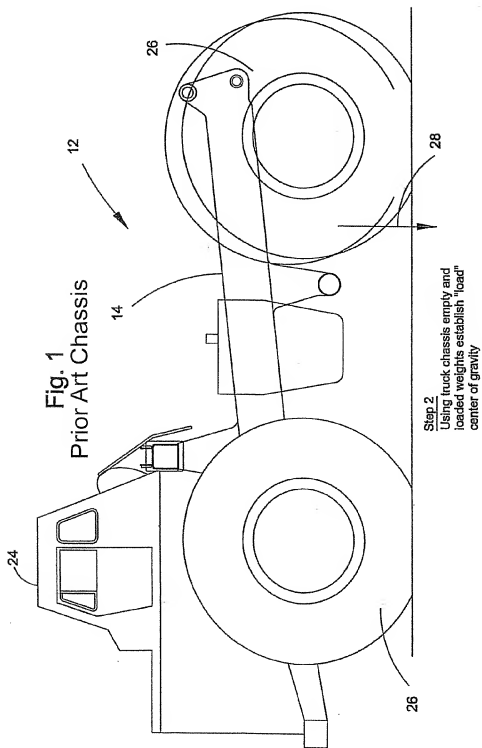
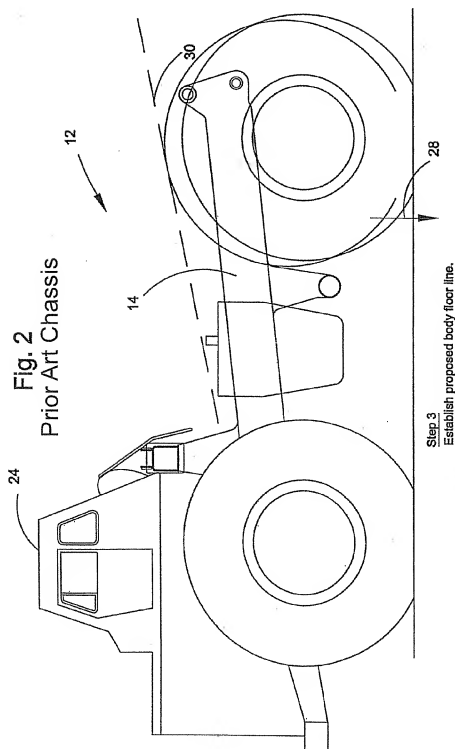


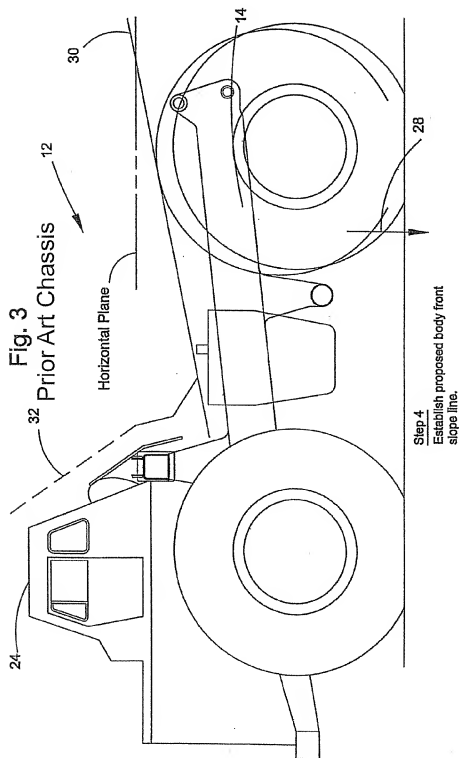
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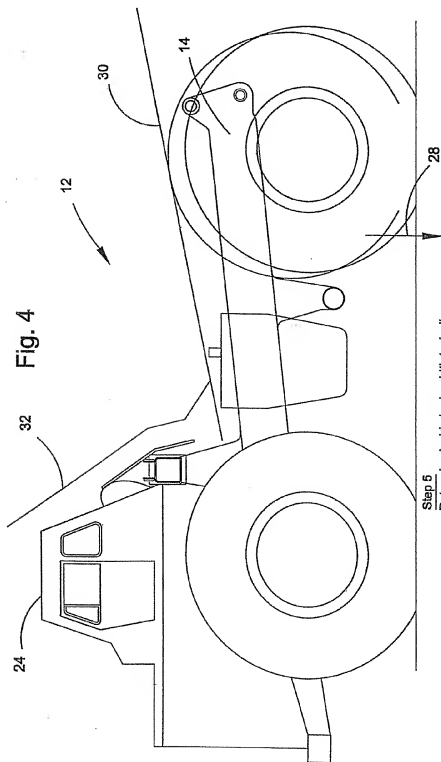
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Step 5

Determine inside body width typically 90 - 115% of the overall rear axle tire width or as set by the truck chassis manufacturer.

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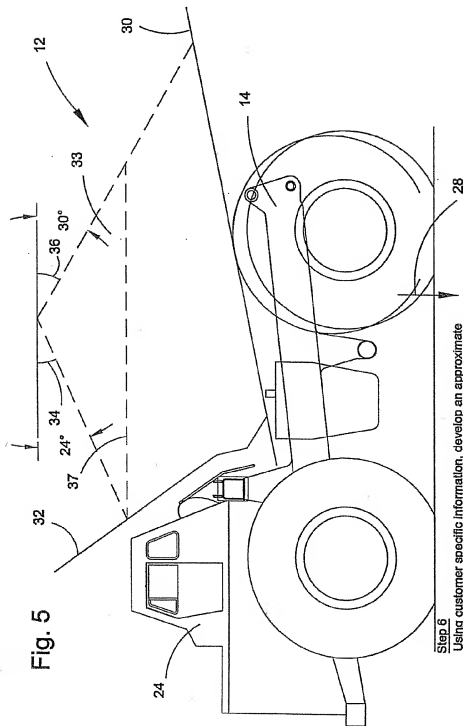
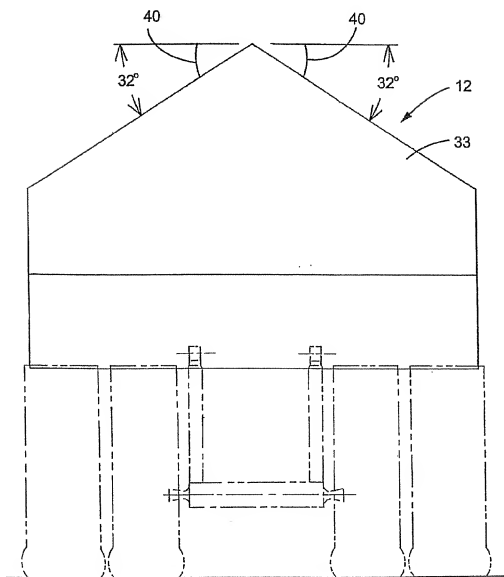


Fig. 5

Step 6
Using customer specific information, develop an approximate heap profile. Determine the center of gravity of the approximate heap profile and compare it to the correct center of gravity of Step 2.

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Step 6

Fig. 6

REPLACEMENT SHEET

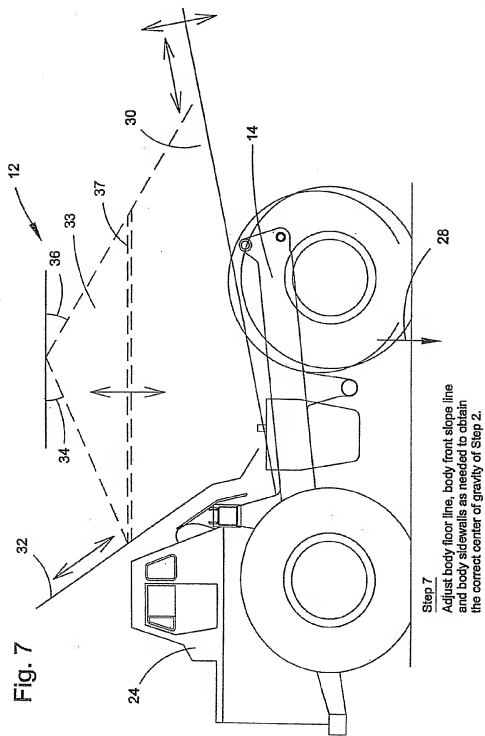


Fig. 7

REPLACEMENT SHEET

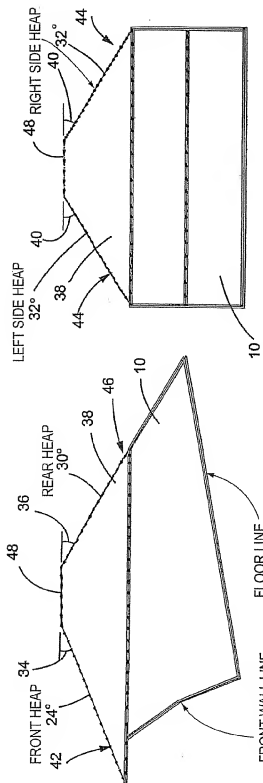


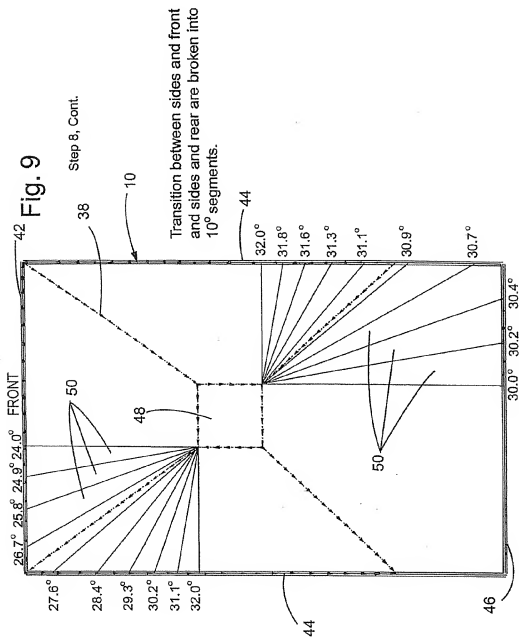
Fig. 8B

Fig. 8A

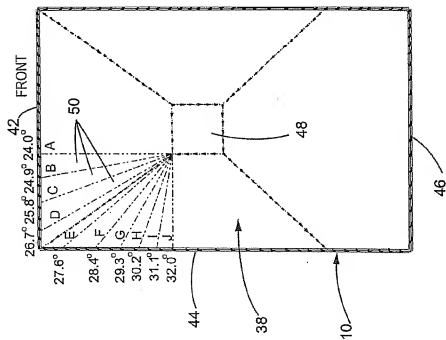
Step 8

Based on the specific customer information and the resulting load profile, a three dimensional model is developed which incorporates the actual side, front and rear angles of material repose and corner voids.

REPLACEMENT SHEET

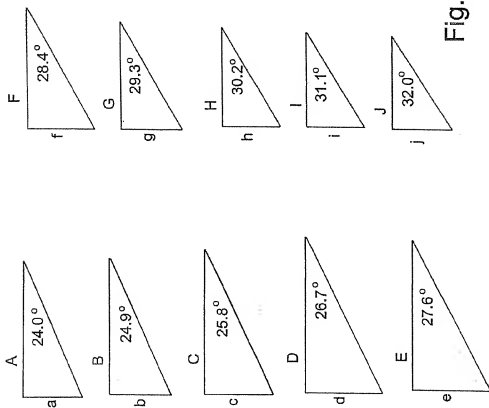


REPLACEMENT SHEET



Step 8, cont.

Fig. 10A



REPLACEMENT SHEET

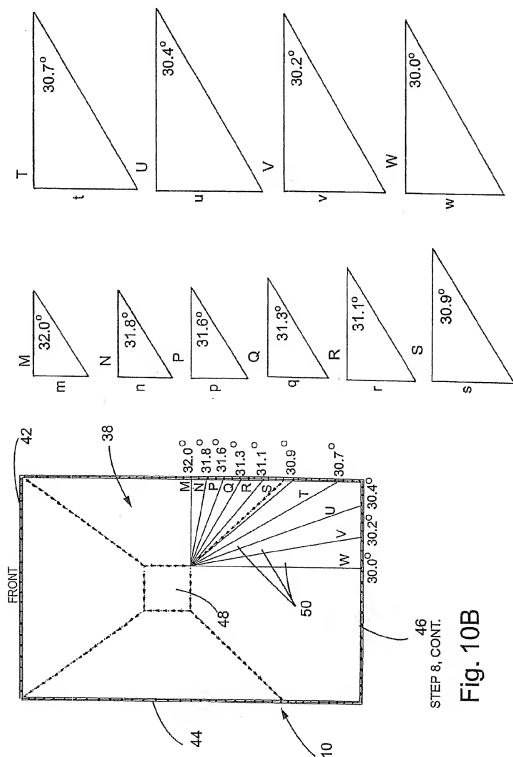
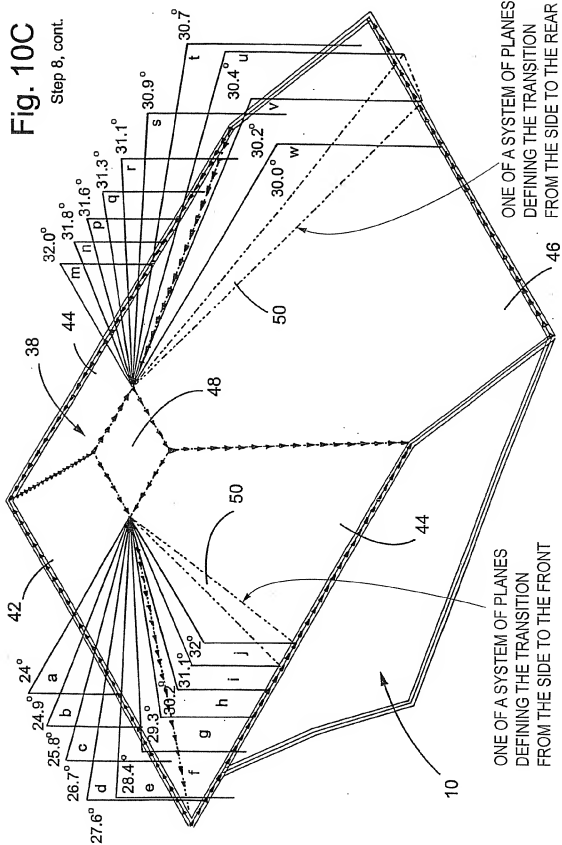


Fig. 10C

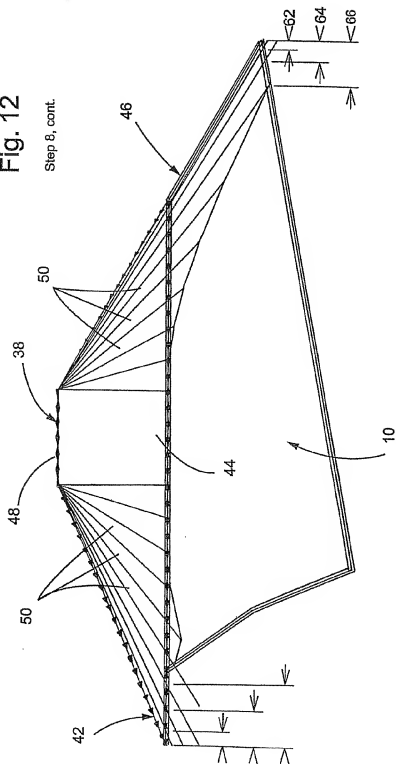
Step 8, cont.



REPLACEMENT SHEET

Fig. 12

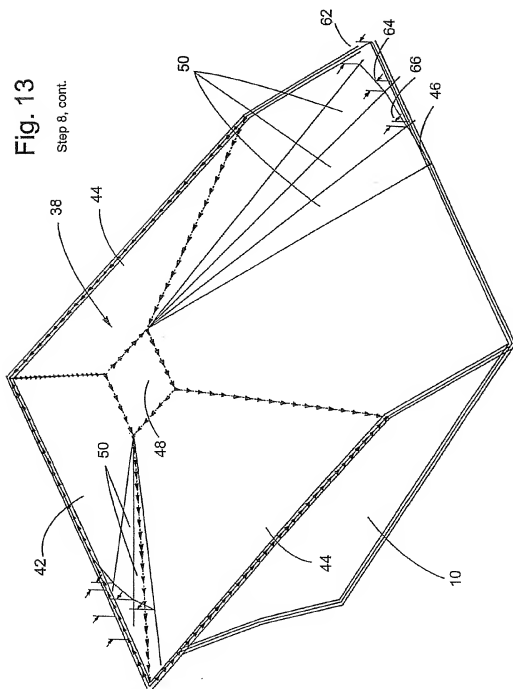
Step 8, cont.



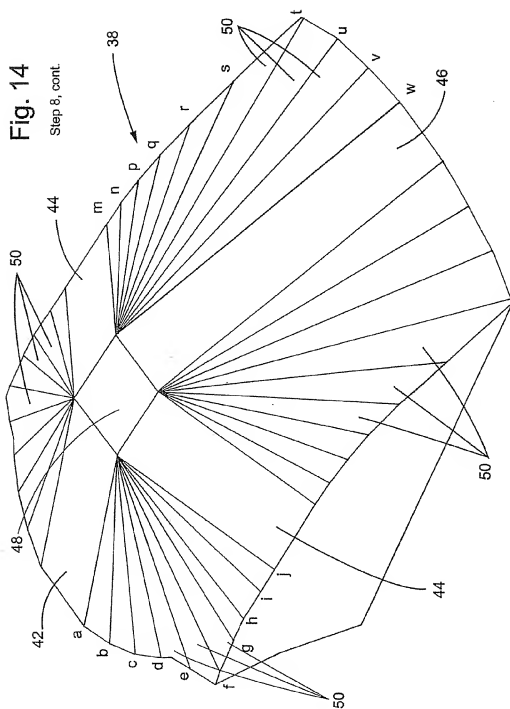
REPLACEMENT SHEET

Fig. 13

Step 8, cont.



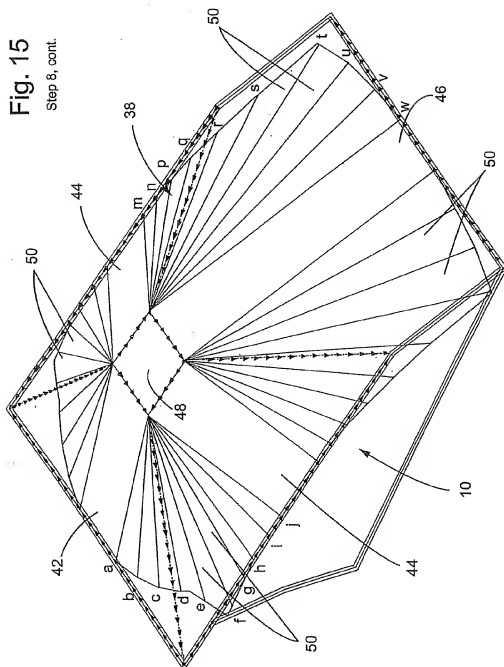
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REPLACEMENT SHEET

Fig. 15

Step 8, cont.



REPLACEMENT SHEET

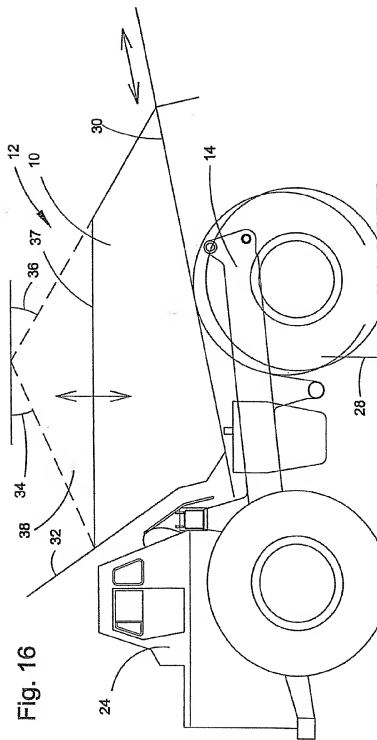


Fig. 16

Steps 9 - 11

The center of gravity of the three dimensional load model of Step 8 is determined and then compared to the correct center of gravity of the load as determined in Step 2.

If the center of gravity of the three dimensional load model is not properly positioned, then a new three dimensional load model is created based on the customer specific data and through adjustment of the design parameters of the dump body in an iterative process so that the load center of gravity of the load model is placed in the desired position.

REPLACEMENT SHEET

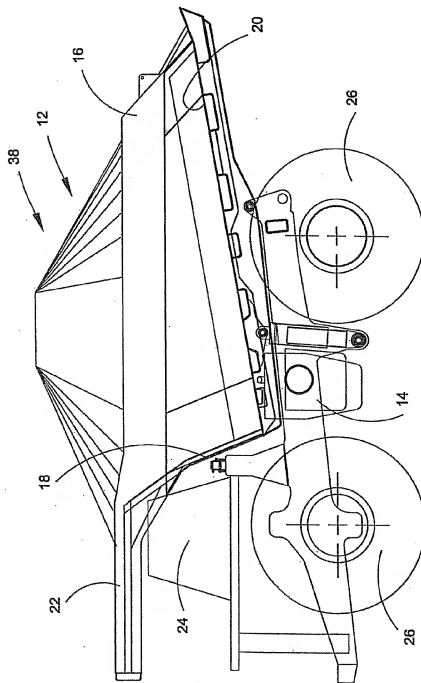


Fig. 17

REPLACEMENT SHEET

Fig. 18A

Step 1

- A. Determine Material Density
- B. Create extensive photographic record of customer mining site, including photos of loaded trucks from the front, rear, sides and corners at various loading locations; at various haul road points and truck dumps.
- C. Enlarge selected photographs for detailed analysis of:
 - 1. The material angles of repose in the loaded truck bodies;
 - 2. The required rear truck body free board; and;
 - 3. The effect individual loading tools have on the final profile.
 - 4. Loading corner voids.

Step 2

- A. Calculate correct volumetric load and load center of gravity using:
 - 1. Gross Vehicle Weight Distribution (typically 1/3 - 2/3 or 1/2 - 1/2)
 - 2. Empty Vehicle Weight Distribution as measured/weighted.
- B. Calculate correct volumetric load using:
Gross Vehicle Weight minus Projected (with body) Empty Vehicle Weight divided by Material Density Per Cubic Measure.

Step 3

Establish proposed body floor line at a set minimum distance above chassis frame at front of body and set a minimum distance above chassis/body pivot and/or tires at rear of body.

Step 4

Establish proposed body front slope line at a set minimum distance back from chassis deck/engine compartment at bottom of front slope and at a minimum distance back from the chassis cab/chassis deck at the upper portion of the front slope.

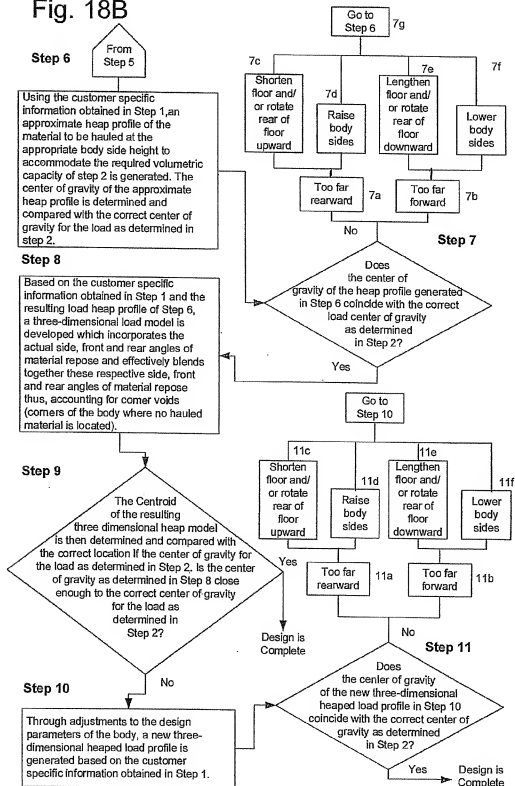
Step 5

Establish the proposed inside body width, 90 - 115% of overall rear axle tire width, or as established by the truck manufacturer.

To
Step 6

REPLACEMENT SHEET

Fig. 18B



REPLACEMENT SHEET

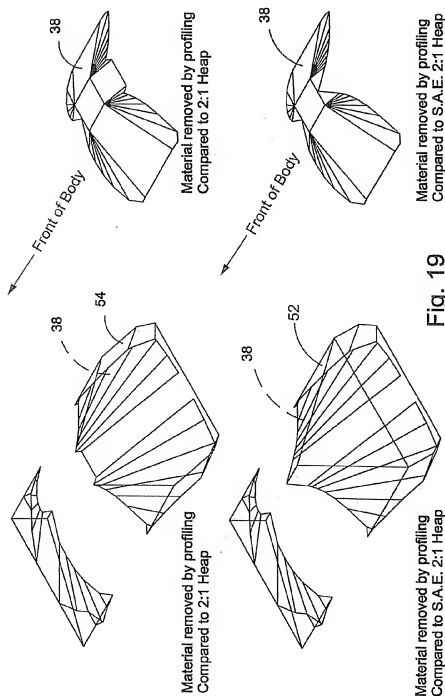


Fig. 19

REPLACEMENT SHEET

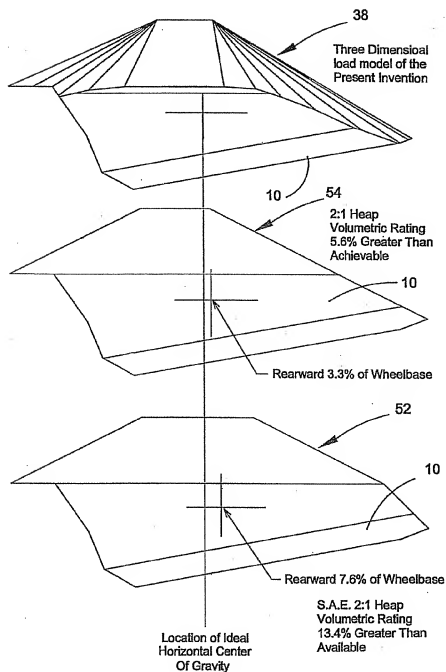


Fig. 20

REPLACEMENT SHEET

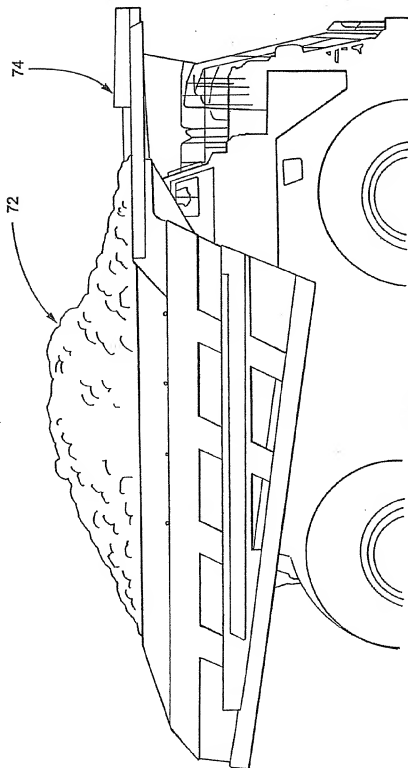


Fig. 21
Prior Art

REPLACEMENT SHEET

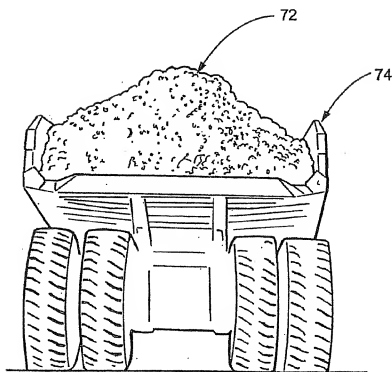


Fig. 22
Prior Art